

Welcome to the *Payroll for Agencies* virtual class. This course is intended to provide State of NC agencies with the ability to display pertinent information regarding employee payroll. This information includes: payroll results, calendars, and miscellaneous reports.

This virtual class is taught in two sessions: A and B. Based on the pace of the class, the instructor will determine a logical place to conclude session A (which may or may not be at the end of a lesson).

SAP Training — Welcome and Introductions



- Introductions
- Break
- Parking Lot
- · Virtual classroom etiquette
 - Cell phone off
 - Phone on mute
 - Don't answer 2nd line or it disconnects you from VC



Slide 2

The course introduction is an opportunity to get to know the others who are attending class as well as to agree on classroom courtesy. There will be at least one break during this session.

Prerequisites

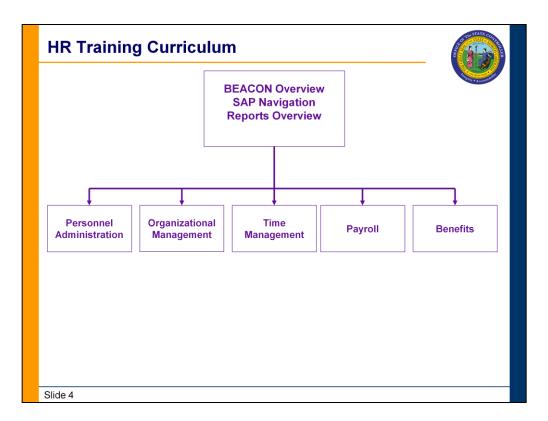


- BEACON Overview BC100
- SAP Basic Navigation BC110
- Payroll Overview, Process, and Policy PY200
- · Virtual Class Navigation VC101

Slide 3

For maximum understanding of this course, please ensure that you have completed the above prerequisites.

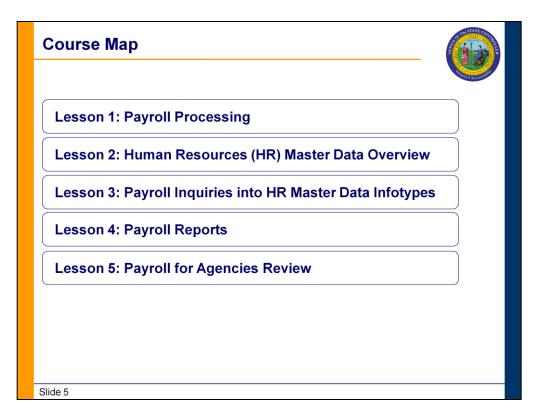
It is critical that you have basic computer navigation skills and that you can toggle back and forth between different internet options.



The BEACON HR/ Payroll training program comprises several courses and different modules. Based on your HR role, you will attend courses in the Payroll module.

The courses are not designed for your specific division or agency procedures and policies. The training does not include all of the scenarios you encounter in your current job role. The courses are designed to give you basic knowledge and skills in the SAP application.

PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



This course includes five lesson modules.

Course Objectives



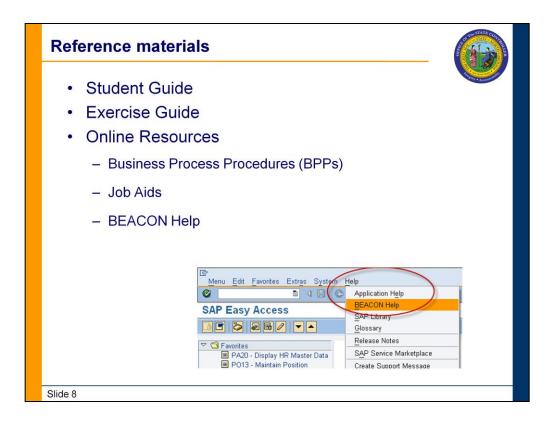
Upon completion of this course, you should be able to:

- · Display agency specific infotypes.
- Define payroll processing specific terms and concepts.
- Display the wage type reporter.
- Display and examine the payroll reports.

Slide 6

•	Tell me	Concepts Instructor will discuss the process,
		responsibilities, and describe the transactions – LISTEN
•	Show me	Demonstrations
		Instructor will demonstrate job-related tasks performed in SAP – HANDS OFF
•	Let me	Exercises
		Student will complete the exercises which allows for hands-on practice in class – HANDS ON
•	Support me	Availability
		Instructor will be available to answer questions while the students complete the exercises

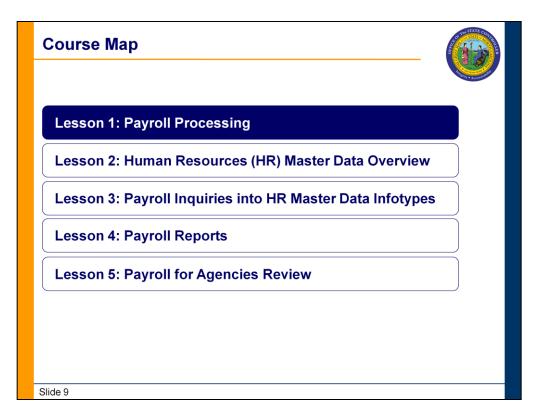
The Strategy for Training is a proven method of learning the most from this course. Please give your instructor your undivided attention when a demonstration is in progress. Be assured that ample consideration has been given for time to complete the hands on exercises.



As listed above, there are a variety of reference materials available including the Student Guide and Exercise Guide.

Online help includes Business Process Procedures (BPPs) which can be accessed via BEACON University or BEACON Help. BPPs provide step-by-step procedures by screen.

You can also access job aids and all of the course materials online via BEACON University.



The first lesson of the course will be a detailed view of payroll processing for the State of North Carolina. This lesson will include some of the basics learned in the *Payroll Overview* course.

Lesson Objectives



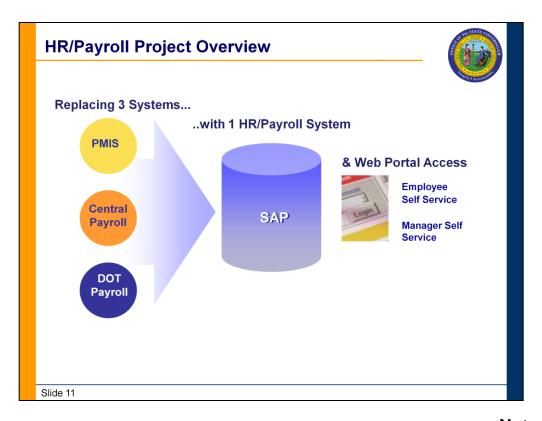
Upon completion of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the details of payroll processing to include the calculation of:
 - gross pay
 - net pay
 - statutory deductions
 - voluntary deductions

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The objectives of the lesson are to further explore payroll processing as it applies to the State of NC.

Statutory and voluntary deductions will be explained further into the course.



As discussed in *PY200 Payroll Overview*, the BEACON project is a statewide collaboration to standardize the business processes in human resources, payroll, budget management, taxation, data storage, and accounting.

The Implementation of SAP replaced the following three systems:

- PMIS
- Central Payroll
- DOT Payroll

The SAP payroll module integrates with and accepts data from other modules such as Personnel Administration (HR master data), Employee Self Service, Benefits, and Time Management to accurately calculate payments to State employees and contractors.

Payroll Processing

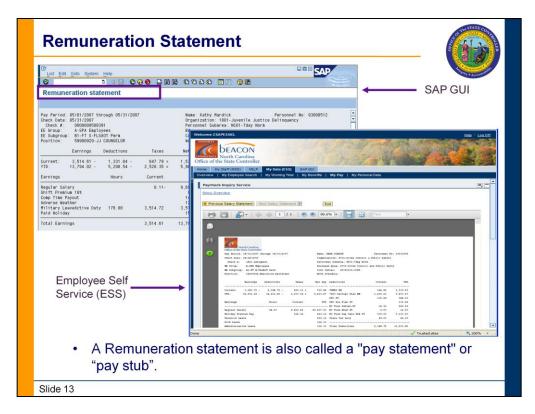


- Payroll processing operations are supported by BEST Shared Services located within the Office of the State Controller.
- Individual payroll offices at participating agencies enter agency specific payroll deductions and supplements.

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BEST Shared Services will perform all gross-to-net calculations, including computation of tax withholdings, and any employer matching and contributory costs. Individual payroll offices at participating agencies are responsible for entering agency specific payroll deductions and supplements.

The SAP system will also maintain employee master data that will contain certain year-to-date data on each state employee. The State of NC is using the SAP Human Resource module as the system of record for all state employees' master data and the SAP Payroll module for paying state employees.

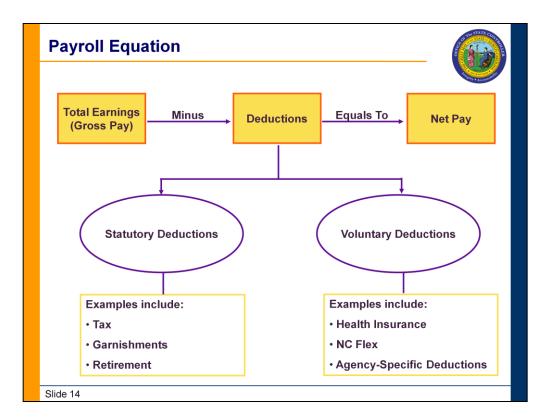


Remuneration statements are detailed lists of amounts and information for employees by payroll period. This usually includes:

- Total Base Pay the sum of the Regular Salary, plus pay for Leave (including Holiday).
- Total Other Pay the sum of all supplemental pay (overtime, shift premium, additional hours etc.).
- Earnings Total Base Pay plus Total Other Pay.
- **Deductions** Benefit premiums, retirement contributions, Agency specific benefits, etc.
- Taxes Federal, state, local taxes for this pay period. The amount may vary from month to month based on earnings.
- Net Pay Earnings minus Deductions minus Taxes the amount that employees receive in their paychecks for this pay period (also known as "take home" pay).

OSC will no longer print and distribute pay statements to State employees. For employees using ESS, using the My Pay tab will give the ability to view and print an employee pay statement. Printing will be at the discretion of each agency.

See BEACON Help > Payroll > Job Aids > Remuneration Statement for detailed Remuneration Statement information.



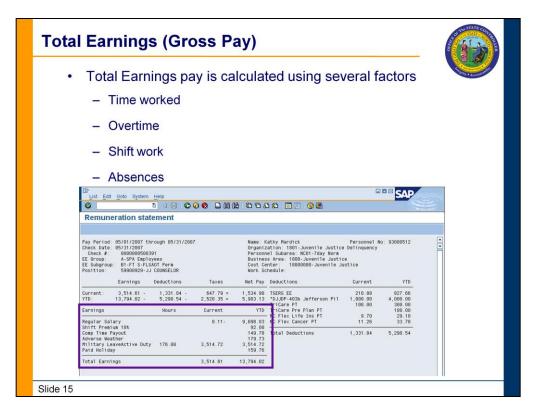
As discussed in PY200, the process of payroll is to calculate pay for work performed by individual employees. To understand how pay is calculated, review the payroll equation as illustrated above.

When payroll is processed, **Total Earnings** (**sometimes referred to as gross pay**) is calculated for each employee. Examples of Total Earnings pay include: regular pay, shift pay, premium pay, holiday and overtime pay.

Deductions actually exist in two separate categories: Statutory and Voluntary. *Statutory deductions* are required by law. Examples include: Tax, Garnishments, and Retirement. *Voluntary deductions* are always requested or authorized by the employee. Voluntary deductions include: Health Insurance, NC Flex, and Agency-Specific Deductions.

Net Pay is Total Earnings pay minus all deductions. Net pay represents the employee's pay, and the amount deposited in their respective checking and/or savings accounts.

A detailed review of each part of this equation is discussed on subsequent pages.



As discussed in PY200 *Payroll Overview*, all SAP modules are integrated. Therefore, when an employee enters time via ESS or the Time Administrator enters an employee's time in the Time Management module that information feeds directly into Payroll. Time Management updates the SAP HR/Payroll system on a nightly basis with employee information regarding the:

- Working hours (time and attendance)
- Absences (vacation, sick leave, FMLA)
- Shift work
- Overtime
- Longevity
- Holidays

The above information is maintained via infotypes that become wage types used during the processing of payroll.

When calculating Total Earnings for employees, several factors are taken into consideration. Employee are assigned a basic pay amount to correspond with their working time. This pay amount can be based on their pay frequency (i.e. monthly, or biweekly). In addition to the basic pay, some employees are subject to work overtime. The SAP system will calculate overtime pay for these employees based on time and payroll rules. If the working time for an employee occurs during the night, during the weekend, or on a public holiday, the SAP system will calculate the appropriate pay per employee as long as all infotypes for the employee have been set up appropriately.

Deductions



- · Examples of Voluntary Deductions include:
 - Voluntary Supplemental Retirement Plans (e.g., 401-K)
 - United States Savings Bonds
 - Medical Insurance
 - NC Flex Plans
 - Supplemental Insurance
- Examples of Statutory Deductions include:
 - Retirement Contributions
 - Social Security (FICA) withholdings
 - Federal Income Tax withholdings
 - State Income Tax Withholdings
 - Garnishments

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Voluntary Deductions

Employee enrollment will be facilitated through the Benefits module of SAP or infotype 14, recurring deductions. Payroll will retrieve the monthly costs of the plans from Benefits. Deductions and deduction frequencies are attached to the plans in payroll. Payroll can deduct according to employee's pay frequency.

Deductions can be prepaid prior to an employee going on leave so they still process while the employee is not receiving any pay.

Statutory Deductions

All State of NC employees must complete a W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate form and the appropriate state withholding form. Form W-4 is used to claim withholding for federal income tax, and the appropriate state withholding form is used to claim withholding for state income tax. Withholding allowances determine how much income tax is withheld an employee's earnings.

Garnishments are considered a statutory deduction that is discussed in more detail on the next page.

Garnishments



- All appropriate garnishment rules (non-exempt amounts and disposable net) are built into SAP.
- All garnishment orders must be forwarded to the BEST Shared Services for processing.
- The order is entered into SAP; a notification letter is generated to the employee when requested.
- A letter is sent to the originator of the garnishment when the employee separates.
- A responding letter is sent to the court or organization issuing the garnishment order.
- When payroll executes on the next normal cycle or in an offcycle process, the appropriate deductions are taken from the employee's pay.

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All appropriate garnishment rules will be built into SAP.

Setting up new garnishment orders involves forwarding all original documents to BEST Shared Services. BEST Shared Services will not accept copied or faxed garnishment orders. Priority of multiple garnishments is handled in configuration and setup of garnishments.

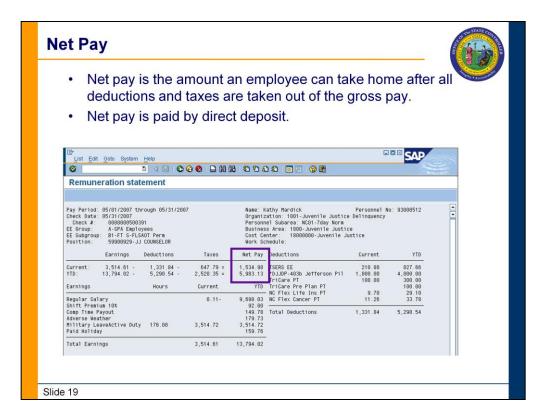
All active garnishments are owned by BEST Shared Services. Inactive employees will be the responsibility of the agency.

PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies

Deduction Priority

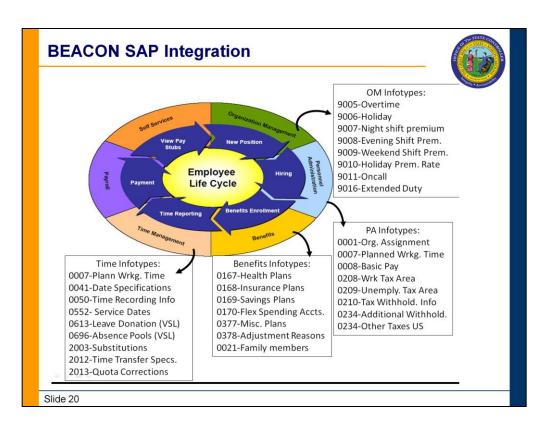
- What happens when an employee does not have enough net pay to capture all deductions?
 - All deductions are given a deduction priority (pretax and deferred deductions first, taxes second, garnishments third, then other deductions as prioritized).
 - All deductions are given a setting of how they should process if the employee does not have enough to deduct the full deduction.

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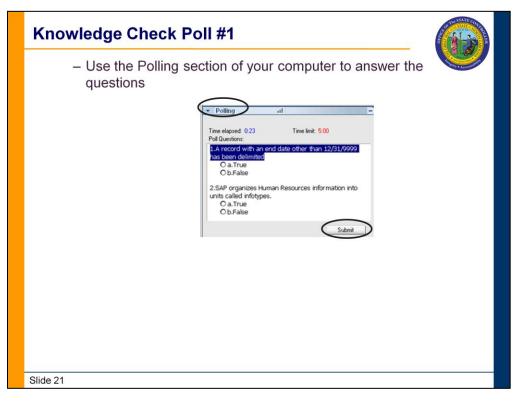
The Net Payroll component of SAP processes garnishments, deductions, taxes, and benefits for employees during a payroll run. Net payroll processing is based on wage types entered in SAP employee master data as well wage types that are calculated in the Gross Payroll component. Net payroll generates a results table containing wage types and amounts for all employees in a payroll run. This table serves as the basis for all output from the SAP Payroll system, such as third-party remittances and statutory deduction reporting.

PA210 VC - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



Because SAP an integrated system, entries made in other modules (a few are illustrated above) impact the amount employees are paid and the deductions that are taken from employees' pay.

The Infotypes from all modules must be completed and accurate for payroll to process successfully. Personnel Administration (PA) infotypes are discussed in more detail in a subsequent lesson.



1.Payroll offices at participating agencies are responsible for processing payroll including tax withholdings and employer matching costs. a.True b.False 2.BEST Shared Services will enter agency specifi payroll deductions and supplements. a.True b.False 3.Employees with ESS can print their own remuneration statements, sometimes called pay stubs. a.True b.False 4. Which of the following are examples of a statutory deduction? a.Taxes b.Garnishments c.Health Insurance d.Parking 5. Which of the following are examples of a voluntary deduction? a.Taxes b.Garnishments c.Health Insurance d.Parking

Lesson Review

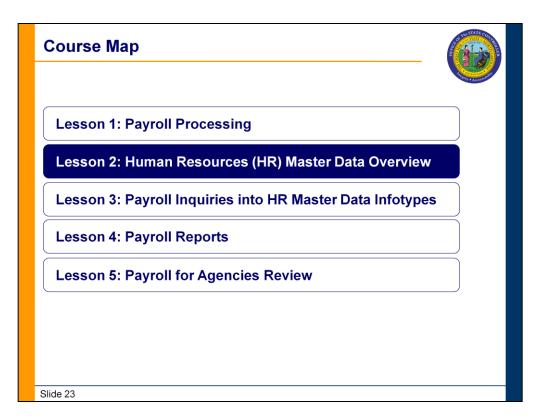


In this lesson, you learned to:

- Explain the details of payroll processing to include the calculation of:
 - gross pay
 - net pay
 - statutory deductions
 - voluntary deductions

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The second lesson of the course will review displaying Human Resources master data records.

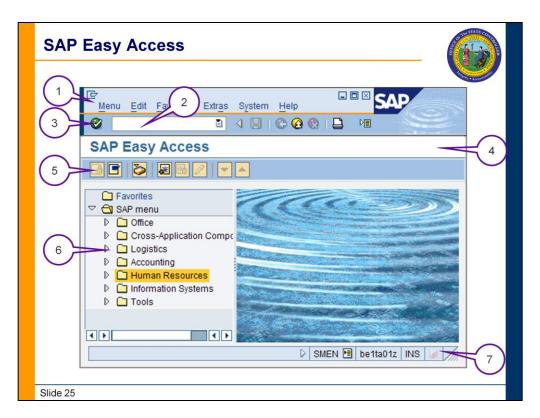
Lesson Review



Upon completion of this lesson, you should be able to:

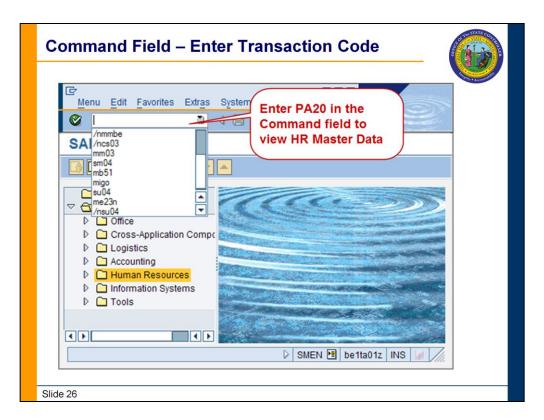
- Identify elements of an SAP screen
- Describe the correlation between HR master data and payroll
- Identify the transaction code and various infotypes used to access HR master data
- · Log into and navigate within SAP
- Display HR master data records

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Each screen within SAP has several features or elements as listed below:

- **1. Menu bar** –screen specific headers that can be clicked for submenu actions.
- **2. Command field** field where the applicable transaction code is entered.
- **3. Standard toolbar** several command buttons for working with transactions and navigating between transaction screens.
- **4. Title bar** the name of the screen and/or transaction in the application window.
- **5. Application toolbar** a screen specific row of command buttons; replicates some commands that exist on the menu bar.
- **6. Central work area** located between application toolbar and status bar of every screen. This area is the working area for the SAP environment.
- 7. Status bar contains the message field and system data field. The message field is one place SAP uses to display system confirmations, warnings, errors, and other messages. The system date field displays all technical information regarding the SAP system, including the transaction currently being displayed in the Central work area.
- **8. Popup window** (not pictured above) The popup window is the second place that the SAP system displays messages and typically requires the user to take action (i.e., confirm yes or no).



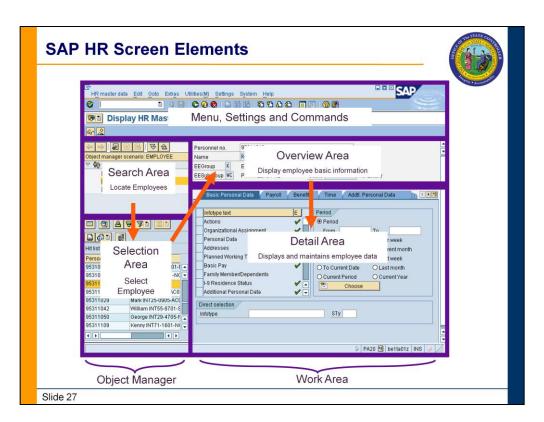
Command field

The command field is used to navigate to SAP transactions. Every transaction has an initial screen in the application and is identified via a unique name known as a **transaction code**. By entering that code in this field, the system will navigate to the initial screen of that transaction. The command field will also contain to frecently used transaction codes. To view this list, click the list icon at the end of the field.

PA20 Transaction Code - Display HR Master Data

Using the PA20 transaction, you can display an employee's HR master data record. This transaction code is used for display only and does not allow any additions, updates, or changes to the employee record.

The initial screen of PA20 will either display the last employee record viewed and allow the ability to search for an employee record to display. If the employee Personnel Number is readily available, enter the number in the Personnel no. field and display the employee record.

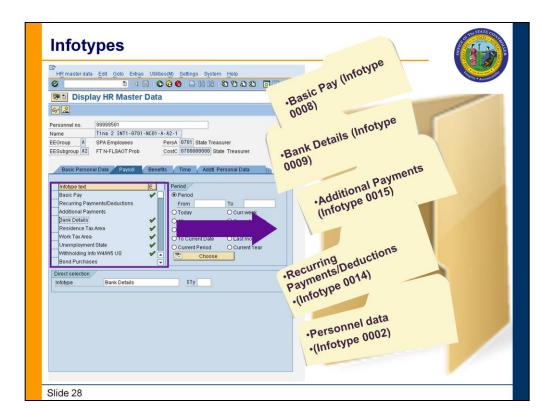


Notes

Below is a description of the HR Master Data screen.

On the left hand side of the screen is the *Object Manager*, which is divided into a *Search Area* above and a *Selection Area* below. Use the *Search Area* to search employees according to certain criteria such as last name, first name, organizational assignment, and so on. A list is generated in the *Selection Area*. Select the employee personnel number in the selection area. Once the employee has been selected all information will display in the *Work Area* on the right hand side of the screen.

The right hand side of the screen, or *Work Area*, is divided into an *Overview Area* and a *Detail Area*. The *Overview Area* displays basic employee information such as name, employee group, employee subgroup, personnel area, and cost center. The *Detail Area* displays data based on the menu or infotype chosen.

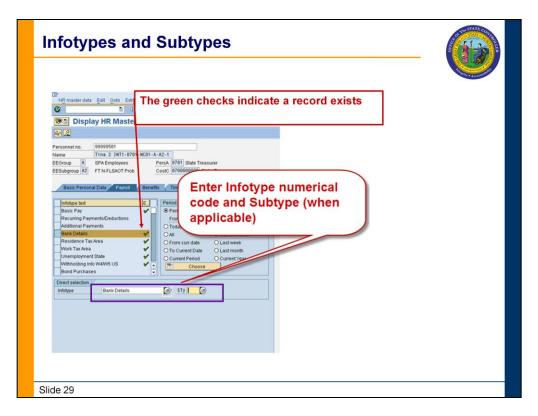


After you have accessed PA20 to reach the Display HR Master Data screen, you will find master data is organized into units of information called **infotypes**. Infotype is the term SAP uses to identify the screens that make up an employee's personnel file. Infotypes group related data fields together to form units of information in the HR module..

Just as you would have individual pieces of paper in a file folder to comprise a manual personnel record, you will have electronic infotypes to comprise a personnel record.

You will learn about many different infotypes in this course. For the purpose of payroll processing, the typical master data needed includes:

- Normal employee information, consisting of name, address, and other personal details.
- Benefits information, covering benefit plans and deductions.
- Garnishment information, which includes garnishment order details, and types.
- Tax information, including the employee's residence tax area, work tax area, and unemployment details.
- Payroll information, including basic pay, other earnings, and deductions.
- Time information, including work schedule, leave, and absence information.



Infotypes

Each Infotype has a numerical key in addition to a name key. To access the infotype via numerical key, enter the number for the infotype in the **Infotype** field and click Enter. The system will display the name of the infotype you selected in the infotype field.

To access the infotype via matchcode, click the matchcode button, select the appropriate infotype from the list, and click Enter twice.

The green checks beside an infotype name indicate that data exists on the infotype; otherwise the infotype is blank. The above employee has Basic Pay, Bank Details, Residence Tax Area, Work Tax Area, Unemployment State, Withholding Info W4/W5 US but no Recurring Payments Deductions, Additional Payments or Bond Purchases.

Subtypes

Subtypes are categories of infotypes that hold additional information. For example, the State of NC will allow the use of multiple bank accounts for direct deposit. For Infotype 0009 Bank Details, subtype 0 represents the *Main Bank* account for deposits and subtype 1 represents *Other Bank*. You can either enter the subtype code or use the matchcode to search for the subtype.

Infotypes

 Several Infotypes are required to be complete and accurate for successful payroll processing:

Infotype 0001 Organizational Assignment (PA)

Infotype 0003 Payroll Status (Payroll)

Infotype 0007 Planned Working Time (Time)

Infotype 0008 Basic Pay
 (PA)

Infotype 0009 Bank Details (Payroll)

Infotype 0208 Work Tax Area
 (PA)

Infotype 0209 Unemployment Tax Area (PA)

Infotype 0210 Tax Withholding Info
 (PA)/(Payroll)

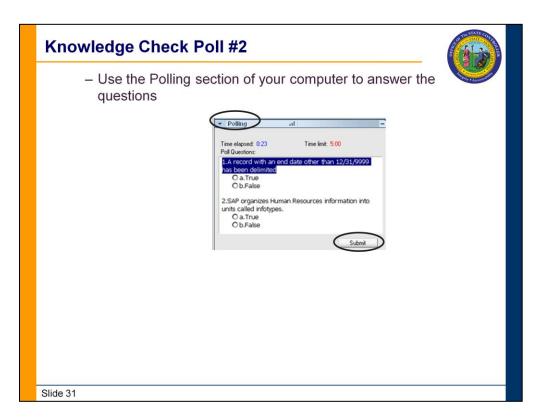
Infotype 0234 Additional Withholding (if necessary) (PA)

Infotype 0235 Other Taxes US (if necessary)
 (PA)

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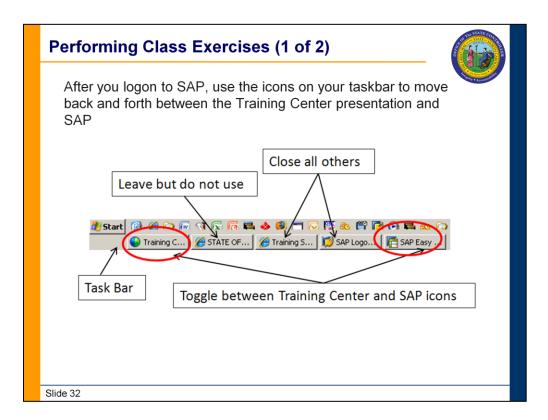
These infotypes are accessible via **PA20 (Display)** and **PA30 (Maintain)**. The chart below lists the appropriate security role(s) needed to maintain payroll dependent infotypes:

Infotype Name	Infotype Number	SAP Security Role
Organization Assignment	0001	HR Master Data Maintainer Short Term Disability Spec
Payroll Status	0003	Central Payroll Processing
Planned Working Time	0007	HR Master Data Maintainer
Basic Pay	8000	HR Master Data Maintainer
Bank Details	0009	HR Master Data Maintainer, Payroll Administration
Work Tax Area	0208	HR Master Data Maintainer, Payroll Administration, Central Payroll Processing
Unemployment Tax Area	0209	HR Master Data Maintainer, Payroll Administration Central Payroll Processing
Tax Withholding Info	0210	HR Master Data Maintainer, Payroll Administration, Central Payroll Processing
Additional Withholding	0234	Central Payroll Processing
Other Taxes US	0235	Central Payroll Processing





- All garnishments must be forwarded to BEST for processing.
 - √ a.True
 - b.False
- 2.Deductions are taken from the employee's pay based on a deduction priority.
 - √ © a.True
 - b.False
- 3.Payroll uses employee Master Data which is grouped into screens of information called:
- 4.Some of the screens of information (identified in the previous question) have additional units of information called:
- 5.Which transaction is used to only display HR Master Data?



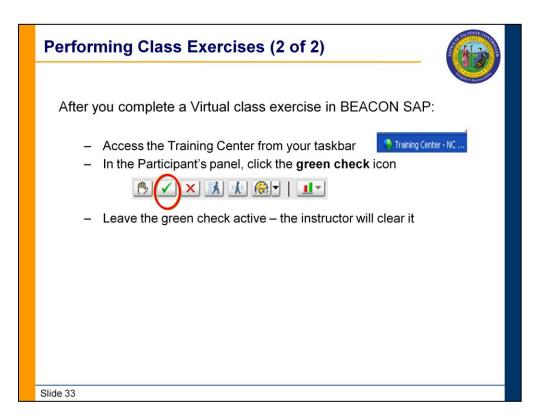
Notes

As indicated in *VC101 Virtual Class* Navigation, to perform exercises in a virtual class, you will navigate back and forth between the SAP application and the Webex Training Center. You will close some of the icons that appear on your taskbar to make it less confusing about which icons to use.

Look at the bottom of your screen now and you should see two icons:

State of NC- Office of Controller Webex and Training Center. You will leave both of these open during the course. If you have other applications open, you should close them now.

Give me a green check to let me know you see these two icons on your taskbar.



Notes

By using the green check to indicate you have completed an exercise, the instructor can see at a glance those students who may need additional time.

Exercise 2.1



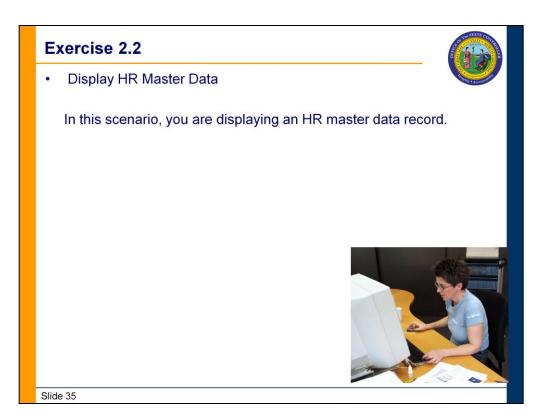
Log onto SAP:

- 1. Access the SAP as you would in your work environment.
- 2. Enter your own user id and password.
- 3. Click the training GUI.
- 4. Click Training Sandbox E1T 899. The Easy Access screen appears.
- 5. On the taskbar, <u>leave open</u> the Training Center, SAP Easy Access and State of NC icons; close all other icons.
- 6. Click the Training Center icon on your taskbar to return to the Training Center.
- 7. Use the **Green Check** icon to let the Instructor know you have successfully logged on. Instructor will remove the check.



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PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



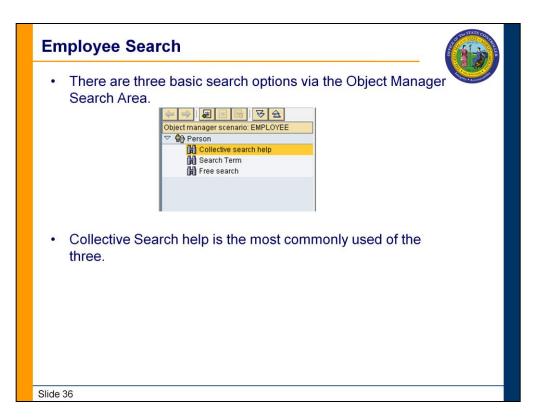
Notes

Use PA20 to display Master Data

Scenario: You need to display an HR master data record.

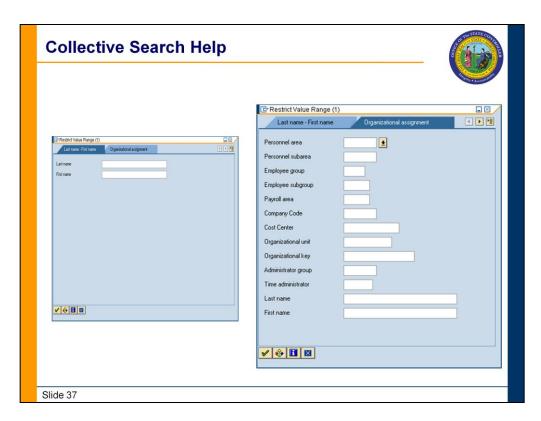
Work Instruction: Use the instructions in your Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.

PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



<u>Notes</u>

Use the *Object Manager* to create a list of employees who meet specific selection criteria (for example: last name, personnel area, employee group).



Searching for an employee record can be done using a combination of fields such as:

Last Name

First Name

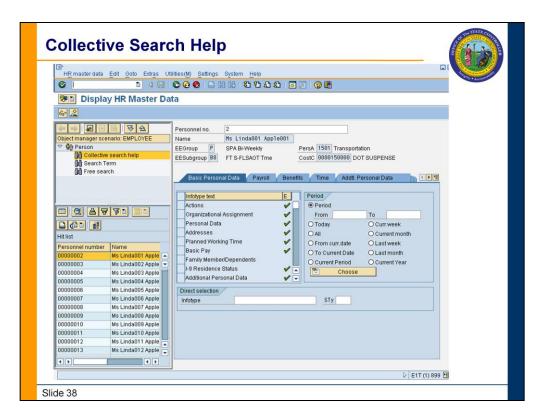
Personnel Area

Employee Group

Employee SubGroup

Use additional selection criteria to further limit the results of your search.

You can search on the name by entering =n.lastname. You can also search for a SSN by entering =c.ssn in the Personnel No field.

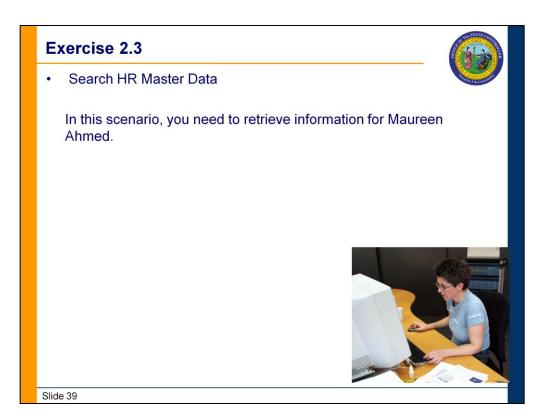


Using the *Object Manager* results list keeps you from having to back out of the information screen, search for another employee, and then come back into the information screen to view the same information for another employee.

To view another employee without researching just double-click the employee's name in the *Hit List*.

If you notice a **Start Date** column when searching for an employee, this **Start Date** represents the employee's date of birth.

PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



Notes

Scenario: You need to retrieve information for Maureen Ahmed.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.

Lesson Review

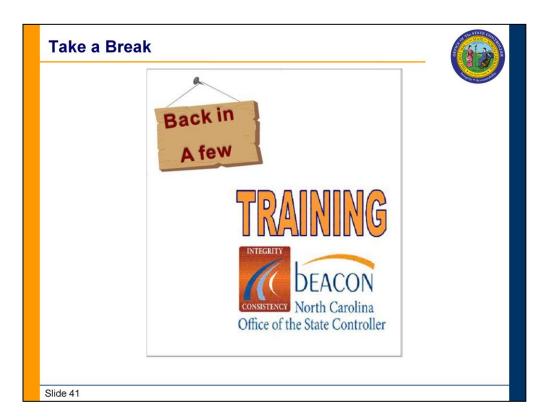


In this lesson, you learned to:

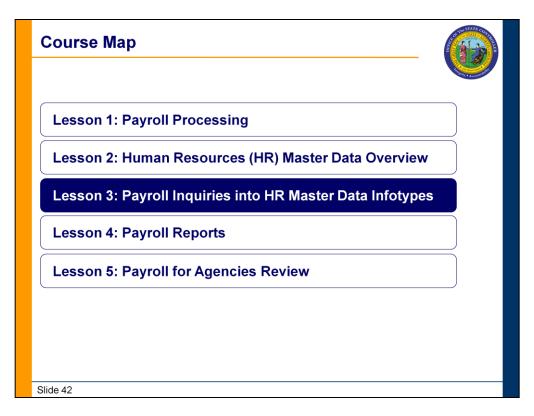
- Describe the correlation between HR master data and payroll
- Identify the transaction code and various infotypes used to access HR master data
- · Log into and navigate within SAP
- Display HR master data records

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PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



Note to instructor: A break should be given about 1 hour after the virtual class begins which may or may not coincide with the end of a lesson. Refer to this slide at the appropriate time.



<Note to instructor: Based on the pace of the class, determine a logical place to conclude session A or begin Session B (which may or may not be at the end or beginning of a lesson).</p>

The third lesson of the course will discuss how to view employee HR master data records as it relates to payroll functions.

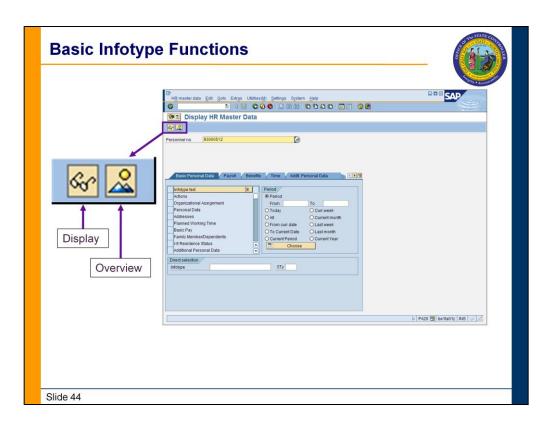
Lesson Objectives



Upon completion of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Display Employee Bank Details IT0009.
- Display Recurring Payments/Deductions IT0014.
 - Cell Phone Supplement
 - Personal Use of State Vehicles
 - Combined Campaign
 - Agency-specific deductions and supplements
- Display Additional Payments IT0015.
 - Relocation Pay

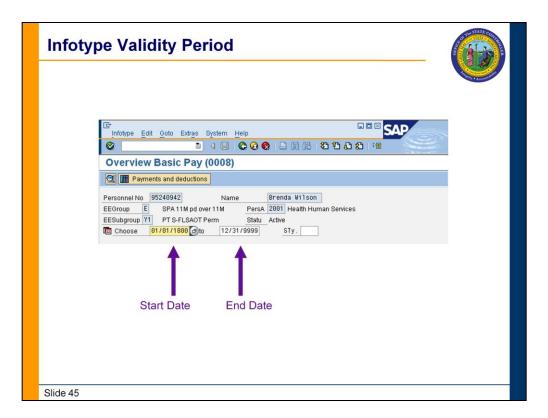
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There are various ways to display employee master data infotype records.

The Display button shows the full screen of infotype data. Upon selecting this button SAP will take you to the most recent infotype record available. If available, use the Previous Record button, Next Record, or Overview buttons to move through other infotype records.

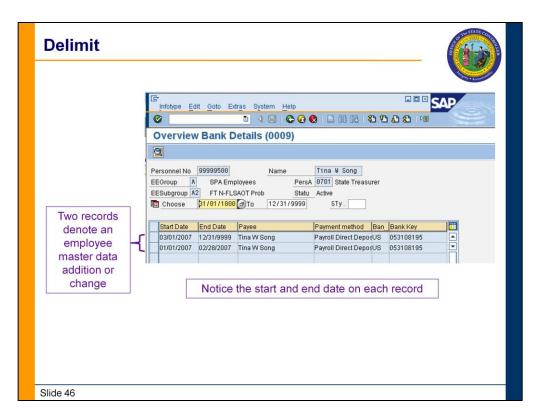
The Overview button provides a list or summary of records associated with an infotype. From this list, use the record selection button to highlight the infotype record of choice, then click the Choose button to display the record.



The time span on an infotype between the effective (start) date and an ending (to) date is called the **validity period**. When the record is entered, HR will always know the start date of a record, but usually won't know the end date. For example, if an employee is hired or promoted today the end date for either of those records is unknown. To accommodate for that uncertainty, BEACON SAP automatically allocates an end date of December 31, 9999 (sometimes referred to as the end of time) for all current records. When that current record ends, BEACON SAP applies the appropriate end date.

When an entry in an employee's BEACON SAP personnel record is revised the old record is not lost or overwritten (unless it is a correction entry). It just ceases to be the most current record. The old record remains in the system as part of the employee's history. Historical records will have actual start and end dates; the current record's end date is 12/31/9999. In case of a correction entry, the incorrect data is overwritten because you obviously don't need a historical record of the incorrect data.

When you use the overview function to view an employee's infotypes in BEACON SAP, some infotypes sort by date while others sort by other information and then date. When the infotype sorts by date, the most current record is always at the top of the list, with an end date of 12/31/9999. In PMIS, the current record was at the bottom of the list.



Delimit means to end the validity period of a record. Usually, this is done automatically by SAP when the new record for an infotype is created; SAP automatically delimits the previous record to one day prior to the new record's effective date. This allows multiple instances of an infotype thereby creating historical records. Any record with an end date other than 12/31/9999 has been delimited.

This process of delimiting is very important because SAP is a date driven system.

Display Employee Bank Details IT0009



- All employees must use direct deposit.
 - Exception to policy must be requested in writing
- Direct deposit should be automatically entered by HR for new hires
- Employees can have multiple bank accounts
 - Percentage
 - Dollar amount
- Changes to bank accounts should be done on the first day of payroll period
- PA20 and IT0009 is the infotype used to view bank details
 - Select applicable subtype

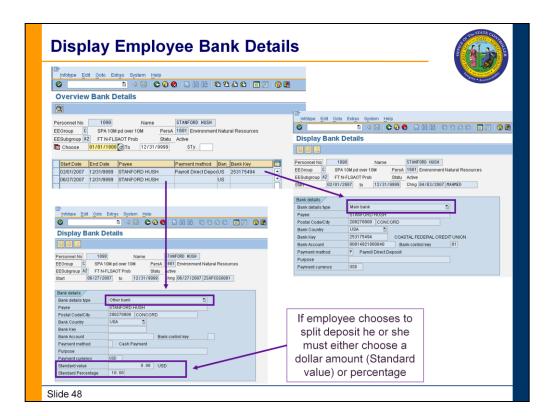
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As of October 1, 2007, the Office of State Controller required all employees paid through Central Payroll to use direct deposit. Direct Deposit information for current employees prior to Go-Live has been converted from Central Payroll to the SAP. Any exception to the policy must be requested in writing to the State Controller's Office. Direct Deposit information should automatically be entered for all new hires. Employees can have multiple bank accounts in SAP with either an additional percentage or dollar amount for deposit.

CRITICAL! - Changing bank accounts should be done on the <u>first day</u> of the payroll period. If it's changed in the middle of the pay period, the system looks at all active accounts within the pay period, not just for the date of payroll run. For example, if you have 90% of your pay going to your main account A, and 10% going to a savings account B, but in the middle of the payroll period you change that 10% to be directed to account C, the system will read B and C, and take 10% to B and 10% to C, removing 20% of your pay from your main account A. Depending on the complexity of your account mapping and the amount of your paycheck, this could result in no pay to your main account.

The infotype to view an employee's bank details is 0009 – Bank Details.

It is best to display what already exists in the infotype record before making changes to HR master data.



The employee must have a single type "0 – Main bank" record for direct deposit. Employee's may have up to 3 type "1 – Other bank" records. Each record must have a begin and end date.

How does Split Deposit work?

When employees choose to split their deposit in several accounts, the payroll program will always deposit the amounts of all Other banks first and the remaining balance will be deposited in the Main bank.

For example:

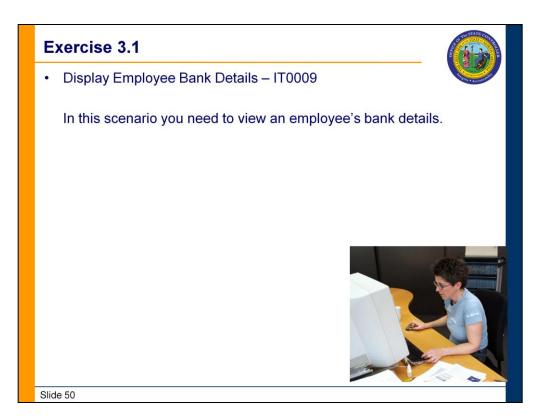
Look at Stanford Rush's split deposit represented above, when Stanford's payroll is processed 10% will be deposited in his other bank and the balance will be deposited in his Main Bank.



Employees can use Employee Self Service to make changes to their Bank Details.

Employees that do not have access to ESS must contact their agency HR/Payroll office or contact BEST Shared Services to make changes to bank details.

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Notes

Scenario: You received a call from Steven Lewis regarding his employee deposit. He needs to verify which bank he is using for direct deposit.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.

Agency Deductions and Supplements

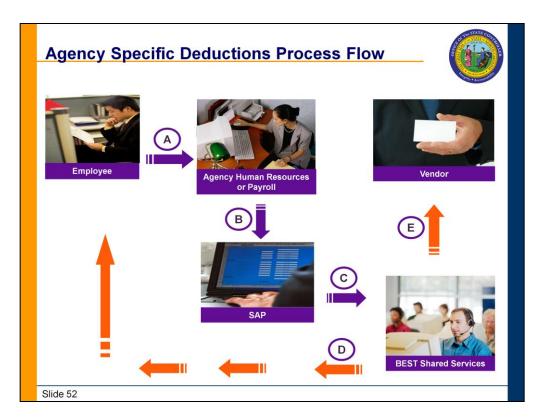


- Agency payroll staff are responsible for the following deductions and processes:
 - Cell Phone Supplement
 - Management of Personal Use of State Owned Vehicle
 - Combined Campaign
 - Relocation Pay
 - Agency Specific Insurance Plans
- · Deductions can be recurring or one-time
 - IT0014 recurring
 - IT0015 one-time

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The definition of deductions was discussed in a previous lesson and in PY200. Remember the following points when dealing with deductions:

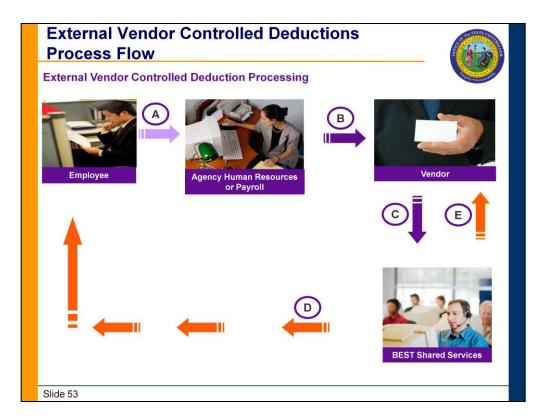
- Deductions can either be recurring IT0014 or one-time IT0015.
- Deductions are taken out of employee's pay during payroll run.
- Deductions are grouped and paid through Third Party Remittance as they become available.



The following steps represent the Agency Specific deduction process.

- A. Employee completes deduction form. Forwards completed form to Agency Human Resources.
- B. Agency HR Rep or Payroll Rep enters the deduction into SAP.
- C. BEST Shared Services processes deduction information from SAP via payroll.
- D. Upon the next payroll run, the employee will see the deducted amount from his or her pay.
- E. BEST Shared Services will request payment to vendor via third party remittance.

An example of an agency specific deduction is combined campaign.



Use this process flow for an external vendor controlled deduction.

- A. Employee completes deduction form. Forwards completed form to Agency Human Resources or Payroll.
- B. Agency HR Rep or Payroll Rep forwards the form to the vendor.
- Vendor provides deduction information to BEST Shared Services.
- D. BEST Shared Services receives and processes deduction information from vendor. Upon the next payroll run, the employee will see the deducted amount from his or her pay.
- E. BEST Shared Services will request payment to vendor via third party remittance.

An example of external vendor controlled deduction is 401K.

Display Recurring Payments/Deductions

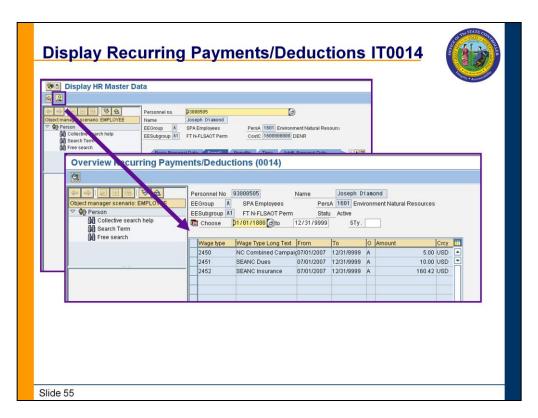


- Use Infotype 0014 Recurring Payments/Deductions.
- Used for two purposes:
 - To create recurring payments that will <u>increase</u> an employee's pay amount
 - To create recurring deductions that will <u>reduce</u> an employee's pay amount
- Once created, these payments/reductions continue until the end (or "to") date of the designated time period is reached.
- When you separate or transfer an employee, you must delimit Recurring Payments/Deductions or they will not be discontinued.

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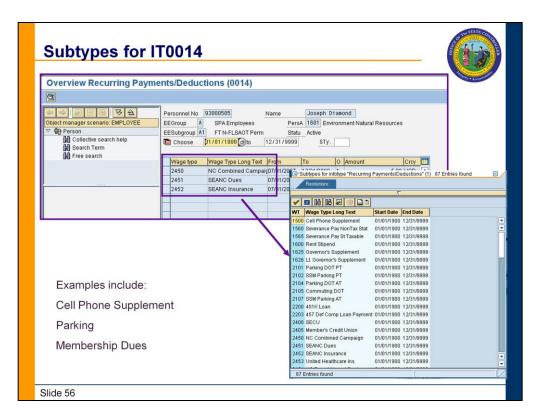
SAP Payroll looks at the current date of the payment/deductions to make sure they are to be taken in the current payroll run.

These infotype records will be created by others such as BEST Shared Services or Payroll Administrators.



There are several ways to view an employee's recurring payments/deductions. Use transaction code PA20 and enter infotype number 0014 in the infotype field or click the Payroll tab. As mentioned previously, the green check indicates if the infotype has data or not.

To display a list of Recurring Payments/Deductions for an employee, click the **Overview** icon. Notice in the illustration above the list includes "From" and "To" dates for each infotype. To view an individual record, select the record row, and then click the **Choose** (magnifying glass) icon.



The State of NC uses several subtypes to categorize recurring payments/deductions.

Agency deductions and supplements that will use this infotype are:

- Cell Phone Supplement
- Management of Personal Use of State Owned Vehicles
- Combined Contributions
- Agency Specific Insurance

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Exercise 3.2



- Display Recurring Payments/Deductions PA20 and IT0014
 - Marvin Tillman called to inquire about a recurring deduction that exists on his pay statement. Using Marvin's HR master data record, research his recurring payments/deductions so that you may return his call.



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Scenario: Marvin Tillman called to inquire about a recurring deduction that exists on his pay stub. Using Marvin's HR master data record, research his recurring payments/deductions so that you may return his call.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.

Display Additional Payments IT0015



- The type of additional payments will be determined by the type of employee.
- It is a **one-time** payment:
 - Only happens in the pay period associated with the date of origin on the infotype record
- · Examples:
 - Incentive Award
 - Court Settlement Payments

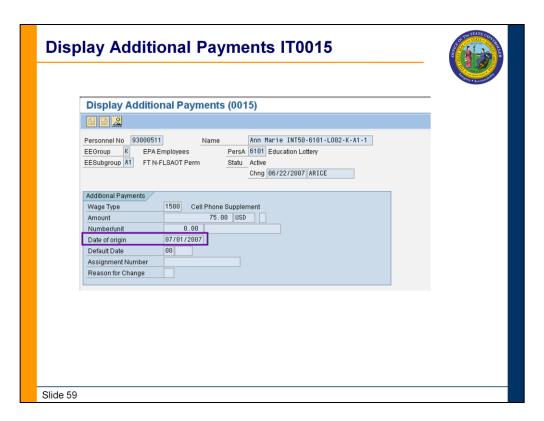
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This infotype will be used when any action needs to occur related to a lump sum, one-time payment to an employee.

A payment that is entered for a pay period that has already run will trigger a retro-calculation.

Example:

An additional payment for an exempt monthly person is entered on March 31st. March's pay is recalculated to include the additional payment. The difference will be paid in the April check.



Use transaction code PA20 enter the applicable infotype and subtype (or select from the Payroll tab).

The Date of origin field is extremely important. The date entered in this field lets the system know in which payroll run to include the payment. Please reference the payroll schedule for both monthly and bi-weekly payroll schedules. The amount will be included with the normal check for the pay period.

The only Agency deductions and supplements that will use this infotype are Relocation Pay. All documentation for relocation pay must be forwarded to BEST Shared Services. Best Shared Services will be responsible for creating this employee deduction.

Relocation Pay



- Relocation Pay reimbursement is determined on an agency per person basis.
- Employee expenses should be determined to be taxable/nontaxable and reimbursable/non-reimbursable.
- Use forms OSCPXA05 for Non Taxable Relocation and OSCPXA11 for a Taxable Relocation.
- All documentation must be sent to BEST Shared Services.
- DOT will continue to use SAP's Travel Management to submit relocation expenses.
- Use infotype 0015 Additional Payments.

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The State of NC pays for relocation expenses in certain instances. These expenses are recorded by the different agencies. A determination is made as to which employee expenses are taxable/nontaxable and reimbursable/non-reimbursable. All necessary documentation is sent to BEST Shared Services for payment and/or tracking of non-taxable W-2 information.

Employment reimbursement for relocation is processed in two ways. The first way is for the agency payroll to submit for payment reimbursable expenses incurred by the employee to BEST Shared Services. Then these expenses are paid on the next schedule payroll run.

The second way is when there are relocation expenses when the employee is not due reimbursement. This type of expense would include payments to third party vendors such as a moving company. A determination is also made as to which portions of these expenses are taxable.

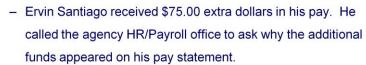
All documentation will be sent to BEST Shared Services for creation of Infotype 0015 based upon taxation and reimbursement.

The above process applies to all agencies except the Department of Transportation. Department of Transportation will continue to use SAP's Travel Management module for all travel and relocation expenses.

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Exercise 3.3





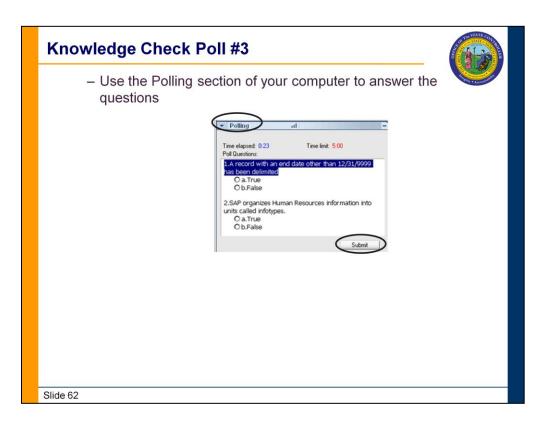




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Scenario: Ervin Santiago received \$75.00 extra dollars in his pay. He called the agency HR/Payroll office to ask why the additional funds appeared on his pay statement.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.



- 1.Infotype 0009 can be used to see if someone has a recurring payment or deduction.
 - a.True
 - b.False
- 2.Which infotype is used for a recurring payment/deduction?
 - a.0009
 - b.0014
 - C.0015
- 3. Which infotype is used for a one-time payment to an employee?
 - a.0009
 - b.0014
 - C.0015
- 4.In addition to HR Personnel Administration, Payroll pulls information from several other modules including Time and Benefits.
 - a.True
 - b.False

Lesson Review

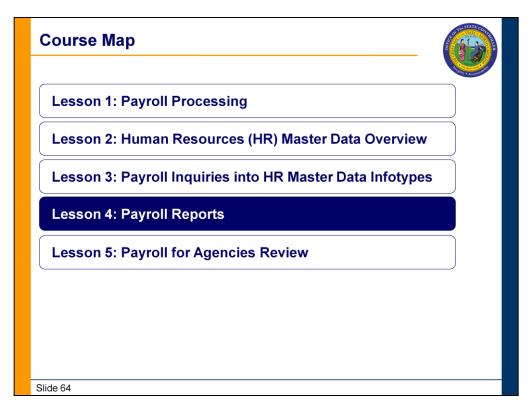


In this lesson, you learned to:

- Display Employee Bank Details (IT 0009)
- Display Recurring Payments/Deductions (IT 0014)
 - Agency-specific deductions and supplements
 - Cell Phone Supplement
 - Combined Campaign
 - Personal Use of State Vehicles
- Display Additional Payments (IT 0015)
 - Relocation Pay

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The fourth lesson of this course will cover important payroll reports used to view technical, employee, and department information.

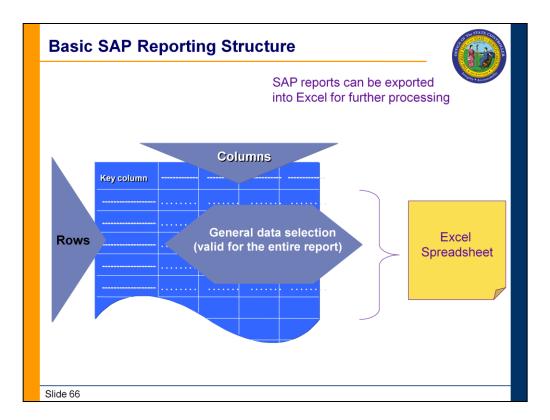
Lesson Objectives



Upon completion of this lesson, you should be able to:

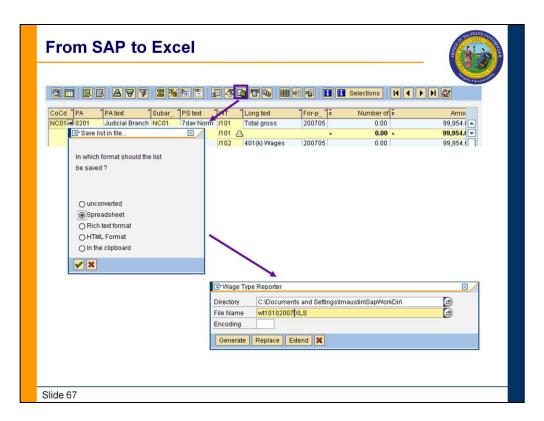
- · Describe SAP report types and features.
- · Display and understand the following SAP reports:
 - Display Payroll Results PC_PAYRESULT
 - Display and print Remuneration Statements
 ZPYR001 (mass printing)
 PC00_M99_HRF (individual or small group printing)
 - Display the Wage Type Reporter PC00_M99_CWTR
 - Define the Payroll Journal PC00_M10_CLJN

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Line-item reports are the typical format for the output of listdisplay transactions, which generate lists of related objects. They are also found on the initial output screens of some create, display, and change transactions within many Human Resources transactions.

Each row in a line-item report displays the data about a single object, such as an employee. The data are arrayed in columns, which are capped by headers that identify the data. The rows are usually organized vertically by default according to the contents of the first column.



Most reports can be exported to Excel for data manipulation.

Depending upon the report, use one of the following methods to export the report.

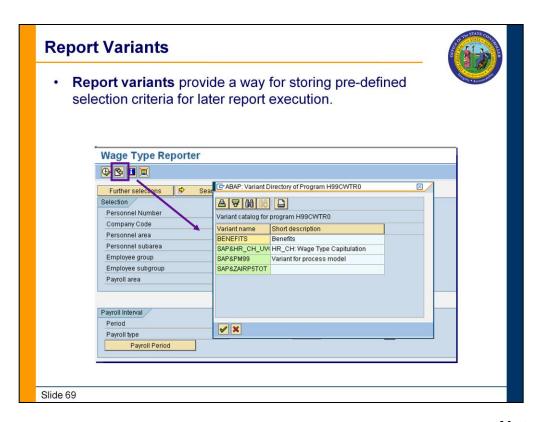
- Follow the menu path System > List > Save > Local file.
- Follow the menu path List > Export > Spreadsheet (Excel). Look under the first menu path – the title may change depending on the report.
- Click the Local File icon (as seen above). This icon is not available on all reports.

The next step will be naming the file and placing in the appropriate file location.

Reporting Features SAP offers several reporting features: - Variants - Report Layout - Sorting - Totals and subtotals

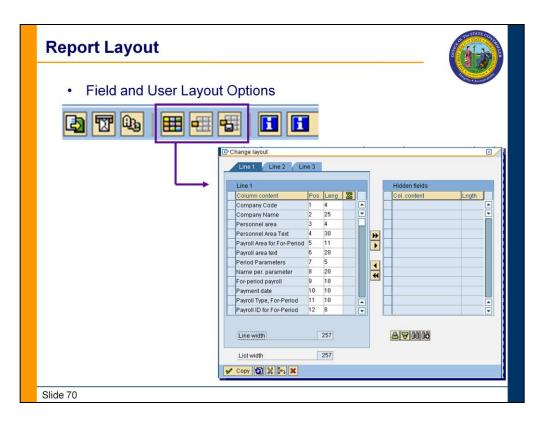
Reporting Tips:

- The more selection criteria used, the smaller the data pool that will be included in the report.
- If you are unsure how long it will take the report to run, open a 2nd SAP session.
- Don't forget that if a report is taking a long time to process, use the Stop Transaction feature to end the report.



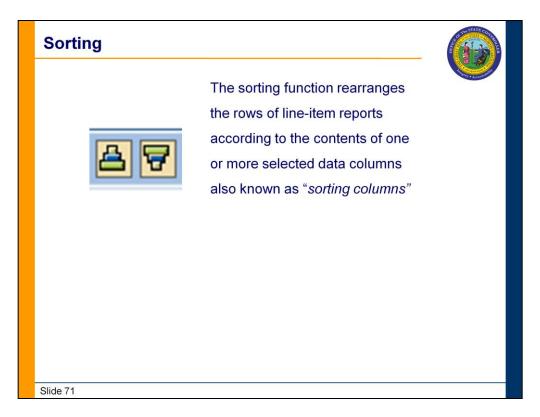
If you often run the same program with the same set of selections (for example, to create a monthly statistical report), you can save the values in a selection set called a **variant**.

- Each report can have multiple variants.
- Variants are report-specific.
- Reports that run in Background require variants.



After executing, a list display is created that shows the documents in sequence and possibly grouped.

- Filters or sorting can change the arrangement (if available).
- · Screen display can be customized on some reports.
- Fields can be added or removed to show appropriate data.



You can arrange these rows in either alphanumerical (i.e., A to Z, or 1 – 1000) or reverse alphanumerical order in one of two ways. The first method makes use of the Sort Ascending and Sort Descending.

Single-Column Sort of a Line-Item Report

- Step 1. Click the header of the sort column to select it.
- Step 2. Click the Sort descending or Sort ascending button.

When sorting using multiple columns, the first or left-most column becomes the primary sorting column, the second left-most column becomes the secondary sorting columns, and so on.

Multiple-Column Sort of a Line-Item Report

 Step 1. Click-and-drag across the headers of the sorting columns (if they are next to one another) to select and highlight them.

OR

- Press and hold the CTRL KEY on your keyboard, click the primary sorting column first, the secondary column second, and so on, then release the CTRL KEY.
- Step 2. Click either the Sort ascending or Sort descending button.

Creating Totals and Subtotals

- Totals can be created for numeric fields, such as net value or quantity, by selecting the column and clicking the "Total" button (if available).
- If a total has been created for a column, create subtotals by clicking the "Subtotals" button (if available).
- The total and subtotals for more than one column can be displayed at the same time.
- It is possible to display only the lines (rows) with totals by clicking the dots in front of the totals.

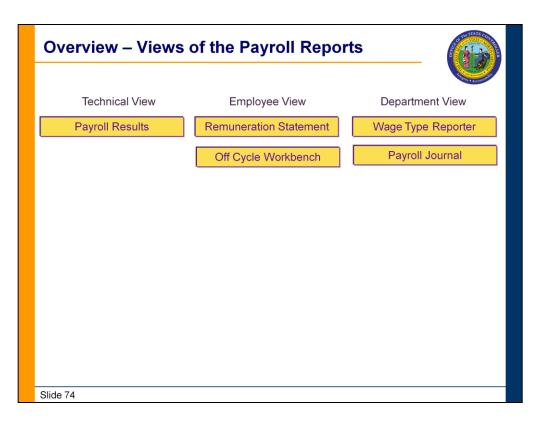
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Payroll Specific Reports



- The following represents the SAP Payroll Specific reports covered in this course:
 - Payroll Results PC_PAYRESULT
 - Remuneration Statements PC00_M10_HRF & ZPYR001
 - Off-Cycle Workbench Payroll History PUOC_10
 - Wage Type Reporter PC00_M99_CWTR
 - Payroll Journal PC00_M10_CLJN

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The SAP Payroll system allows different views of payroll reports. These are described in detail on the following pages.

The first explanation is about the "technical view" or high level report.



Payroll Results - PC_PAYRESULT

Use this technical report to display payroll results for one or more personnel numbers. It shows if any retro calculations were done for specific pay period. Agency payroll technicians will be able to display the payroll results for employees in their organizational structure only (defined by security).

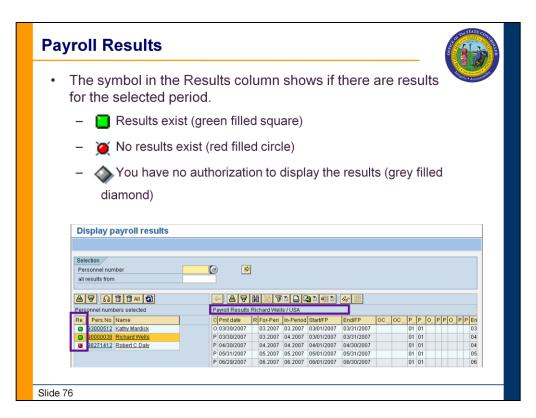
Use this function to access infotype information such as basic pay, employee tax details, address, personal characteristics etc. Double-click a line to set this information for that line item.

Retro calculations may affect pay amounts in ways you cannot see when you look at infotypes for an employee.

The payroll results initial screen is divided into two task pane windows. The left pane displays the selected personnel numbers and employee's name. The right pane displays the different payroll results. The most current payroll period will be highlighted.

You can view results on each employee by selecting that employee.

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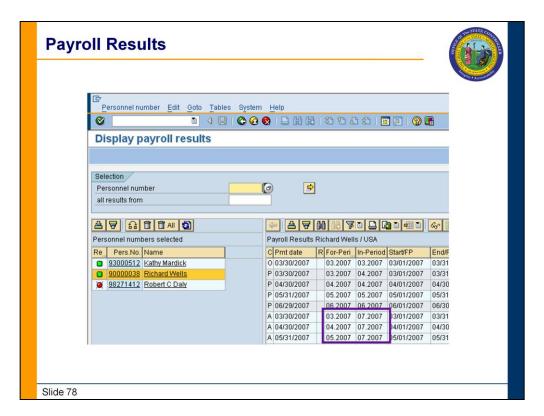
When toggling between employees, be sure to verify the employee name on the left task pane to ensure you are viewing the correct employee's pay results.



Click on an employee's name listed on the left to view a list of payroll results on the right. Each payroll result presented on the right is coded with a status that indicates whether the payroll record is old or current.

Status Indicators:

- A Used for a payroll result generated by the last payroll run. The result is current (actual result of current payroll).
- P Used when a payroll result has been replaced by a new record during a retroactive accounting run. It then becomes the predecessor of the current record (prior or previous result).
- O Used when it has been replaced by at least two retroactive accounting runs; that is, the record is no longer current, nor is it the predecessor of the current record (old result).



When different dates exist for the for-period and in-period fields, a retro-calculation has occurred. A retro-calculation indicates that a change has occurred in a pay period in which a previous result already existed.

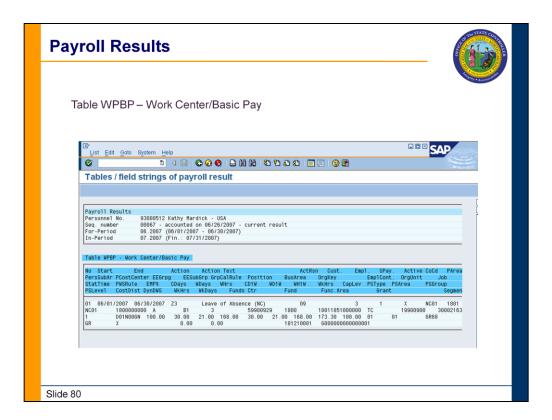
For-period: Shows the period that the payroll line affects. For example, if a change was made in August that affects May payroll, the For-Period column will show a May date.

In-period: Shows when a change was made, regardless of the payroll run it affects. For example, if a change was made in August that affects May payroll, the For-Period column will show an August date.



Several payroll tables could exist for a payroll result. The common tables that will be discussed in this class are:

- WPBP Work Center/Basic Pay
- RT Results Table or RT_ Results Table (Collapsed Display)
- ARRRS Arrears
- DDNTK Deductions Not Taken



This table allows you to compare hours worked to planned hours. You can use it to investigate questions about shift pay and overtime. Also you can see if any splits occurred because of work schedule changes in the payroll period.

This table is created due to the following infotypes:

- 0001 Organization Assignment
- 0007 Work Schedule
- 0008 Basic Pay (Earnings)

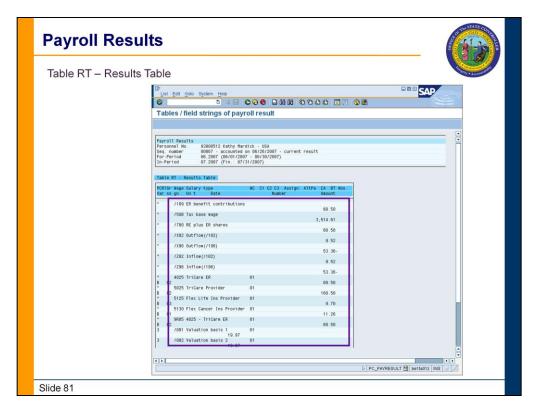
173.33 = Target Hours (2080 / 12 = Average Monthly Hours Worked)

Planned Hours

- CDays = Calendar Days
- WDays = Work Days
- WHrs = Work Hours

Actually Worked

- CD1W = Calendar Days
- WD1W = Work Days
- WH1W = Work Hours

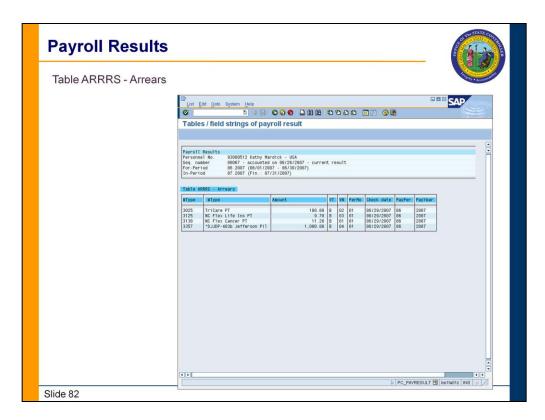


The Results table is where the final payroll results are stored. This table represents technical wage types that are generated during the payroll process. You can use it to investigate questions about salary, overtime, and shift pay.

The RT (Results table) has two different views: expanded and collapsed. They both have the same data but with a different view of displaying the data.

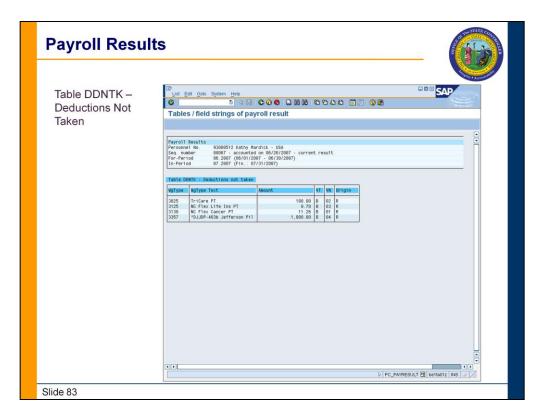
This table will list all of the various technical wage types used to process payroll with amounts.

Wage type /101 represents Gross Pay, 1000 – Regular Pay, 1100 – Salaried/Hourly Pay, 1200 – Regular Hours, /559 - Net



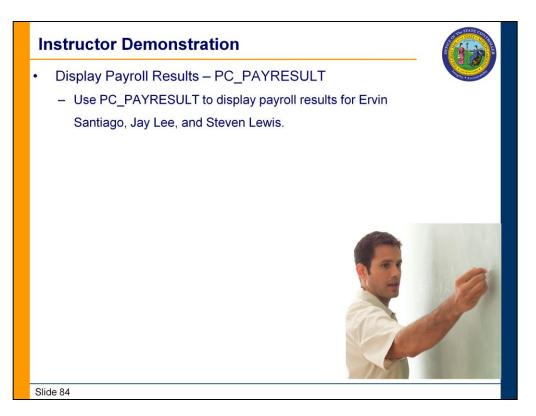
The ARRRS Table, also known as the arrears table, contains the deductions that are carried over to the next payroll period. When circumstances arise and there is insufficient net pay to deduct all the mandatory and voluntary payroll deductions, the system determines how to handle deductions based upon configuration. If a deduction is marked for arrears, the non-deducted amount of the wage type will be stored in the ARRRS table and recovered in the next payroll cycle if possible.

Currently arrears processing is only used for the State Health Plan. The state will pay this amount and the employee repays the state. In most cases, this amount will be deducted from the next paycheck.



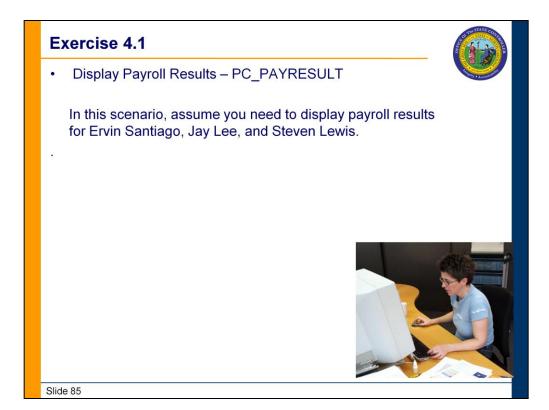
The DDNTK table, also known as the Deductions Not Taken table, contains the deductions not taken during the current payroll.

For regular deductions that do not display in the ARRRS (Arrears) table but display in the DDNTK (Deductions Not Taken) table, the employee should contact the provider directly to submit missed payments. Items that show on this table are usually supplemental insurance items.



The instructor will use the student's scenario to demonstrate.

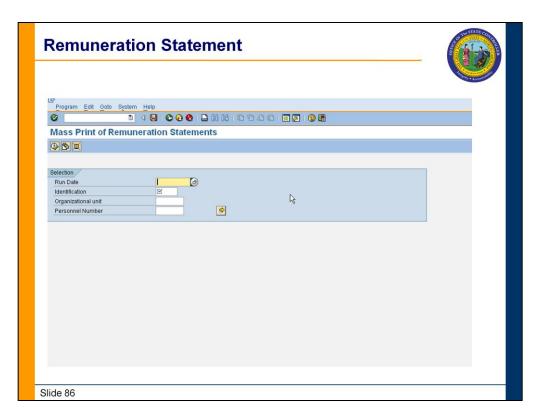
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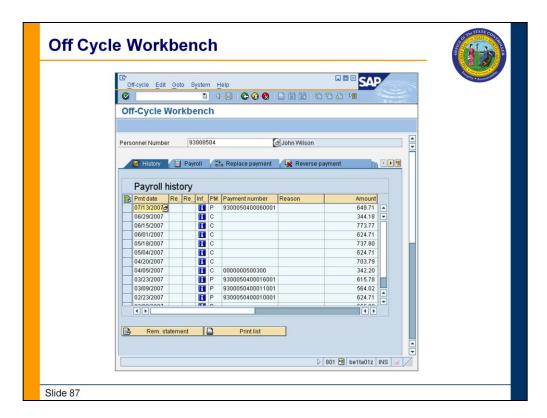
Scenario: You need to look at payroll results for Ervin Santiago, Jay Lee, and Steven Lewis.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide to complete this exercise.



ZPYR001 Mass printing

- 1. Select the run date from the drop down.
- 2. The ID field will default from the run date selected.
- 3. Select your org unit and personnel number ranges.
- 4. Save this as a variant.



The *History* tab page in the Off-Cycle Workbench displays an extract from the payroll cluster containing the most important information on the employee's payroll results.

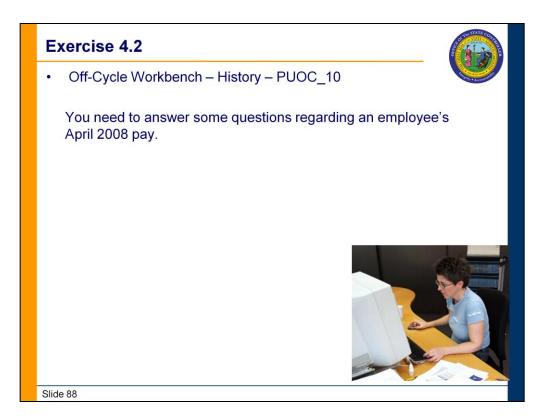
Payments that you have replaced with a check and payroll results that you have reversed are indicated.

To see more detailed information, you can display the rem statement for each payroll result by highlighting an individual row and clicking the Rem statement button.

For payments, you can display the following information:

- Check number, house bank and company account
- In the case of replaced payments which payment was replaced by which check
- In the case of reversed payroll results the reason for reversal and the administrator who carried out the reversal

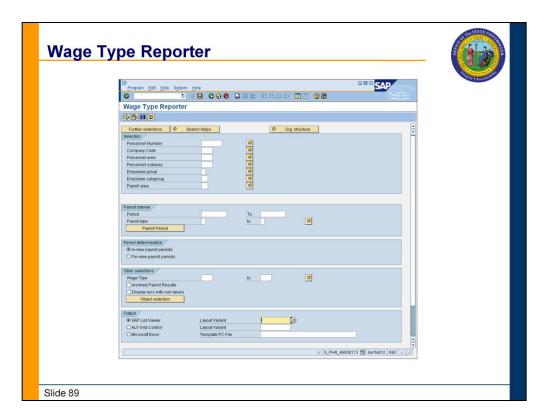
PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



Notes

Scenario: Marvin Tillman has called regarding several pay statements he doesn't understand.

Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide and instructions from the instructor to complete this exercise.



Use the Wage Type Reporter to check a payroll run by wage type against a previous period. This should be done each pay period (monthly and biweekly) to see if the current payroll is "reasonable" for your organization. You can display wage types for a specific period with in-period and for-period views. The evaluation can be formatted using the list viewer and exported to an Excel file. Use this report to investigate questions about overtime calculations or on-call time.

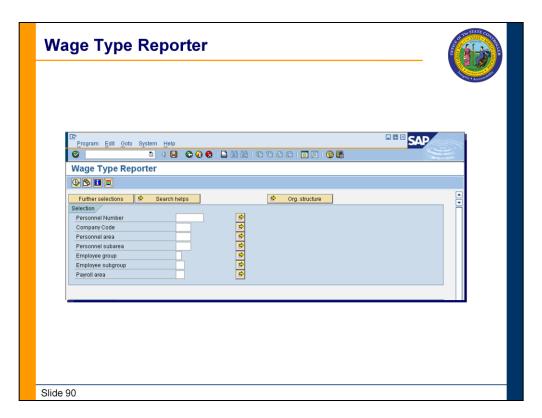
For example some items that you would typically check for Wage Types /101 and 1000 include :

- Are the highest paid and lowest paid employees the people you expect to be there?
- Are there any spikes in the highest, lowest, or middle salaries when you compare periods?
- Are there spikes in base pay from period to period?

The limitations are:

- Cannot output most master data on an employee
- Cannot output YTD totals
- Cannot output tax totals

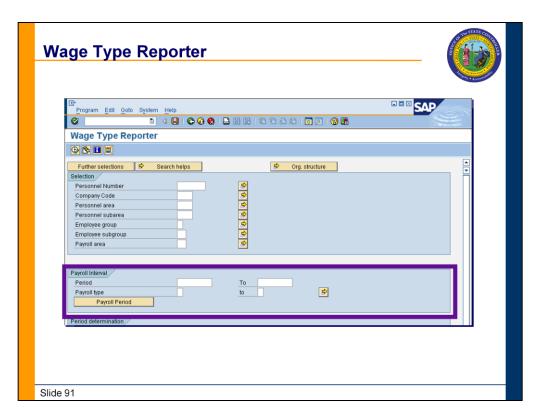
There are several custom variants available for your to use.



The standard selection fields for this report are in the Selection group. You must complete at least one selection area in order for this report to run successfully.

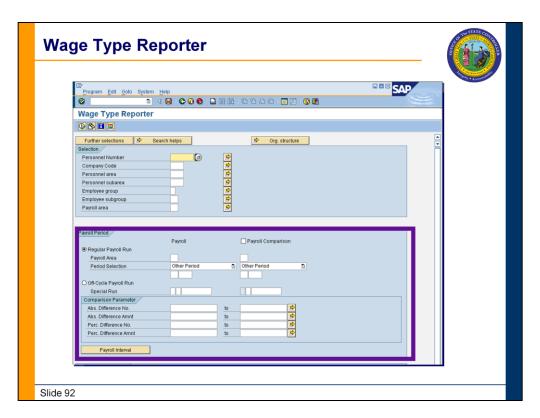
This evaluation report can be executed for the following:

- A single employee
- A group of employees
- Agency (Personnel area)
- For a selected period
- For a specific payroll run (e.g., regular, off-cycle)
- Compare a regular payroll run with another payroll run
- Overview of wage types for an in-period view or a forperiod view
- Read and evaluate archived payroll results



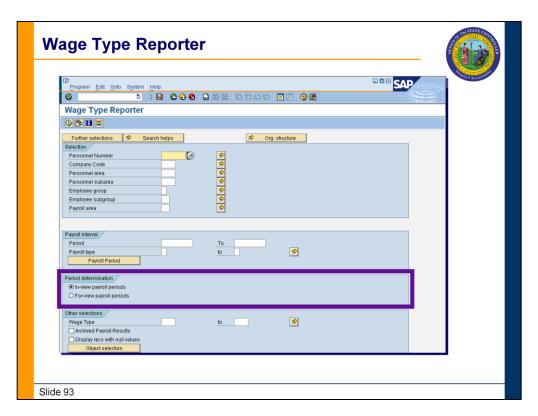
Choose the date range using payroll period(s) for desired results. You may choose to enter a payroll type to run. For a regular payroll run, leave blank. For off-cycle payroll run, enter A for Bonus payment, B for Correction run, or C for Manual Check.

By using the Payroll Period button, you can enter a specific payroll period to view. You must enter the payroll period number and year. You can also choose an Off-cycle payroll by filling in the required criteria.



If you choose to run the report by a regular Payroll run, you must enter the Payroll Area, payroll period, and year. You can also compare one pay period to another pay period by selecting the comparison payroll checkbox and filling in the Payroll Area, Payroll Period and year as well.

If you desire to run the report to capture an off-cycle payroll, you must select the Off-Cycle Payroll Run. In the Special Run field, you must type the payroll type and the payment date of the off-cycle payroll.



Notes

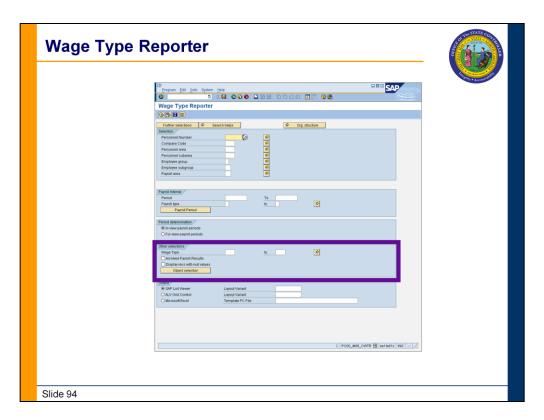
This section will be relevant to the dates that you have selected in the Payroll interval fields.

In-view payroll periods: Payroll period (start and end date of a period) *in* which a payroll result is created

For-view payroll periods: Payroll period (start and end date of a period) *for* which a payroll result is created

Example:

If you have selected a payroll interval of 01/01/2007 – 03/31/2007, the system will display all payroll results created IN this period, according to the payroll type you specified. A payroll run IN February 2007 FOR December 2006 would be included in the example, however, a payroll run IN May 2007 FOR February 2007 would not.

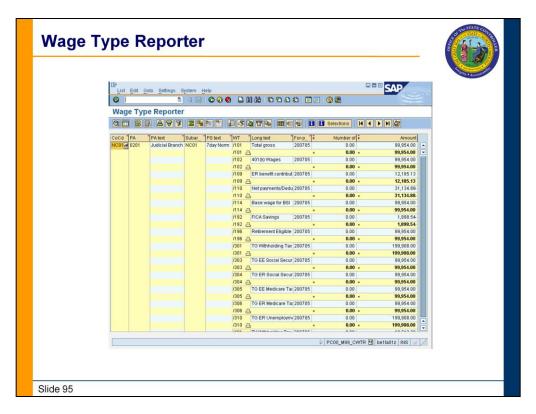


You must specify a wage type to run this report.

If you desire to run more than one wage type, you can select the multiple selection icon and list the different wage types.

You can choose the Object selection button to specify which columns should display in the output list and which objects should be hidden.

NOTE: When choosing the Personnel number field, the employee's name and personnel number will be displayed on the report.



This report allows for the following outputs:

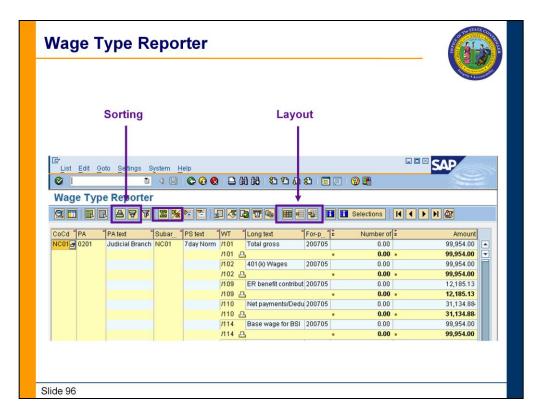
The SAP List Viewer enables:

- The use of pre-defined SAP standard and custom created display variants
- Sorting of data
- Filtering of data
- · Totals and subtotals

The ALV Grid Control enables:

- use of predefined SAP standard layouts
- creation of layouts
- carry out sorts
- sorting column value lines in ascending or descending order
- setting filters
- displaying lines that fulfill certain criteria
- · creation of totals and subtotals

Using the Microsoft Excel output will download the onscreen view of information to an Excel Spreadsheet.



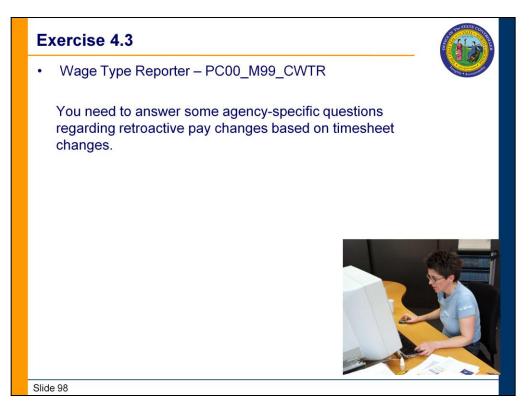
The report is now displayed for viewing, printing, or downloading. You can hide some of the columns by clicking on the Change layout icon.

You can select as many options as you desire to hide. The columns listed in the Hidden fields table will not be displayed in your report. You can save this display layout to be recalled each time you run this report. This will eliminate you having to hide columns each time you run this report.

The report displayed above was created using the custom variant, HR_CH: Wage Type Capitulation Variant. Using this variant will automatically create totals and subtotals. If your report is similar to the view above, the variant wasn't used.

Common Wage Types Wage Wage Type Description Туре Description 1312 /101 **Total Gross Wages** Admin Leave Civil Leave 1210 Overtime Earned 1315 1220 Annual Longevity 1316 Community Service leave 1250 Shift 5% **Education Leave** 1318 1251 Shift 10% 1319 Injury Leave 1252 Shift 15% 1320 Military Leave Training 1253 Shift 20% 1321 Military Leave Active Duty Shift Overtime Hours 1325 1256 Paid Holiday 1301 Comp Leave Vacation Leave 1327 **Travel Comp** 1302 Sick Leave 1344 1304 1709 On Call Pay Bonus Leave Call Back 1307 Additional Hours 1710 1311 **LWOP** Slide 97

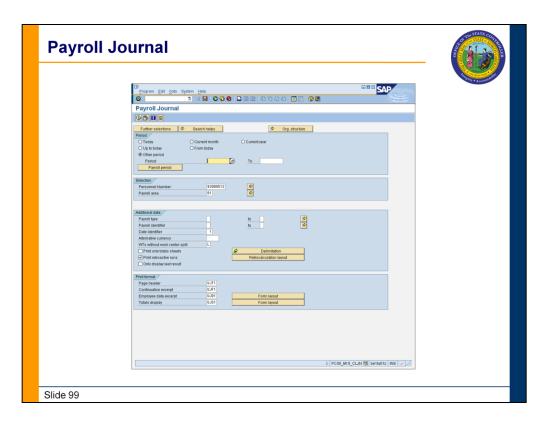
Use these common wage type to help understand the information shown on the Wage Type Reporter.



Notes

Scenario: You need to answer some agency-specific questions regarding retroactive pay changes based on timesheet changes.

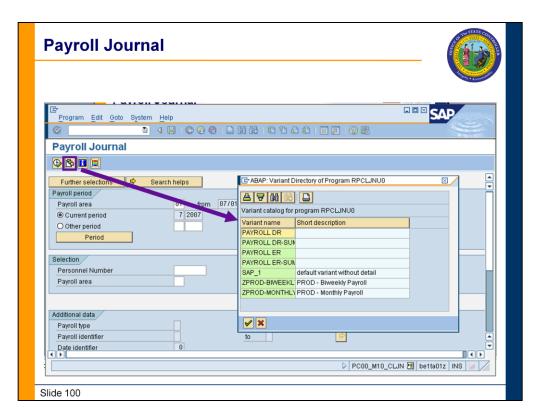
Work Instruction: Use the instructions in the Exercise Guide and directions from your instructor to complete this walkthrough.



The payroll journal contains detailed, selected payroll data for several employees for whom payroll has been run in a particular time interval or a selected payroll period.

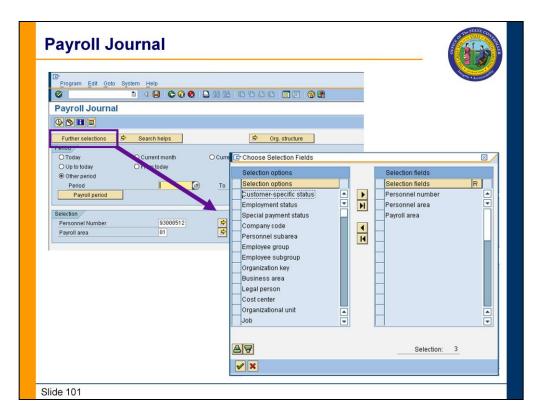
You can use the payroll journal to:

- Identify errors that have occurred during the payroll run.
- Cumulate payroll data belonging to an organizational unit.
- Track the development of data over several payroll periods.
- Have an additional, detailed control medium for revisions.

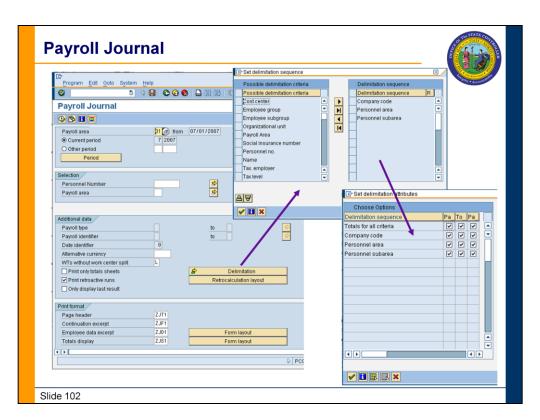


For this report, two custom variants have been created.

- ZPROD-BIWEEKLY Used to display Biweekly payroll
- ZPROD-MONTHLY Used to display Monthly payroll

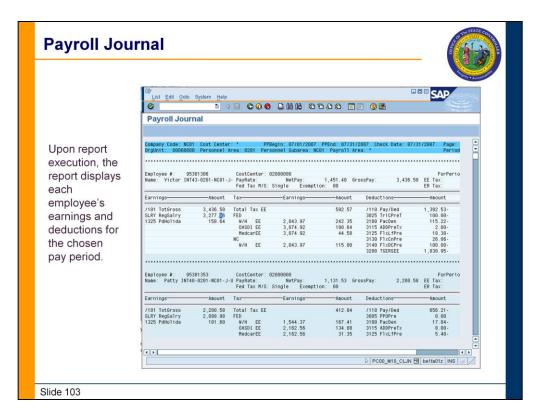


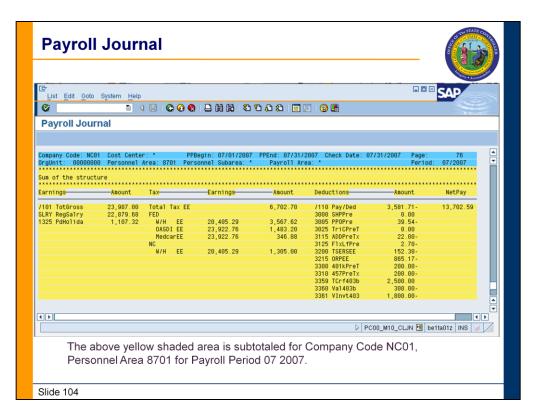
When executing the payroll journal you can choose to execute this report for any existing payroll period in SAP. Using the *Further Selections* button to narrow your selection criteria.



If you only want to print totals, be sure to check the box for *Print only totals sheets*.

To determine how to delimit or categorize the totals, choose *Delimitation*. You must choose the *Delimitation Sequence* (order), then choose which fields you want to display subtotals and totals.





When scrolling the report, yellow portions represent subtotals or page totals. To determine what is being totaled, examine the blue shaded area.

Instructor Demonstration



- Payroll Journal PC00_M10_CLJN
 - Payroll has been run. You need to run a payroll journal to verify totals and subtotals.
 - INFORMATION (most often obtained):
 - Personnel No
 - · Personnel Subarea
 - · Personnel Area
 - Payroll Area

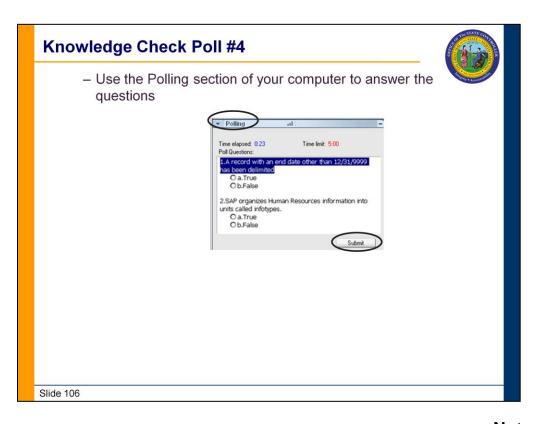


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Notes

Scenario: You need to verify some payroll items for a previously run payroll.

Work Instruction: Watch as your instructor completes this demonstration. Answer the questions in the Exercise Guide.



 A variant provides a way to store selection criteria for reports or data input.

- a.True
- b.False
- It is not possible to export most SAP reports to Excel for data manipulation.
 - a.True
 - b.False
- Select the report that displays both current and past payroll information on an employee.
 - a.PC00_M99_CWTR Wage Type Reporter
 - b.PC_PAYRESULT
 - c.PUOC_10 Off-Cycle Workbench
 - d.PC00_M10_CLJN Payroll Journal
- Select the report that you would use to verify payroll totals and subtotals.
 - a.PC00_M99_CWTR Wage Type Reporter
 - b.PC_PAYRESULT
 - C.PUOC_10 Off-Cycle Workbench
 - Od.PC00_M10_CLJN Payroll Journal
- 5.Select the report that you would use to compare last payroll run to current payroll run to see if there are any obvious errors, for example, an employee recieving \$1.00 in pay.
 - a.PC00_M99_CWTR Wage Type Reporter
 - b.PC_PAYRESULT
 - C.PCOC_10 Off-Cycle Workbench
 - Od.PC00_M10_CLJN Payroll Journal

Lesson Review

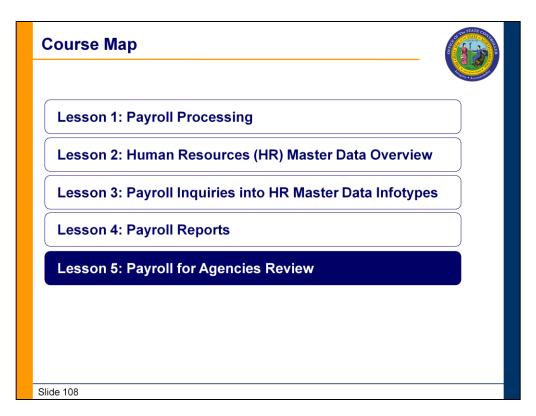


In this lesson, you learned to:

- Describe SAP type of reports and features.
- Display the Wage Type Reporter.
- Define the Payroll Journal.
- Display Payroll Reports.

Slide 107

PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



This lesson will review concepts learned within course.

Slide 109

Notes

The course review for this class is designed to give you practice searching and displaying employee HR master data in addition to viewing pertinent HR reports.

Course Review



Activity 3

- Display the actual result for 04 2008 payroll period RT Results table for Jean Leach?
- What is the amount of Wage Type /101? ______
- What does wage type /101 represent? _______
- What is the amount of Wage Type 1000? ______
- What does wage type 1000 represent? _______

Activity 4

 Execute the Wage Type Reporter for payroll area 01, 04 2008 payroll run, and only include wage type 1000.

Note: Remember to select the correct variant.

- What is regular salary total for Cultural Resources, subarea NC01, 7 day Norm?
- What is regular salary total for company code NC01? ______

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Course Review

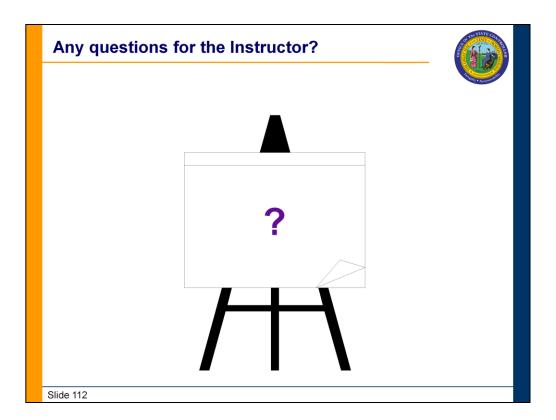


In this course, you learned to:

- Display agency specific infotypes.
- · Define payroll processing specific terms and concepts.
- Display the wage type reporter.
- · Display and examine the payroll reports.

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PY300 VC - Payroll for Agencies



Next Steps



- Monitor BEACON communication
 BEST Shared Services web site (especially the Updates tab)
 URL: http://www.ncosc.net/BEST/
- · Review conceptual materials
- Access BEACON Help
 Access from an SAP transaction
 URL: http://help.mybeacon.nc.gov/beaconhelp
- Practice what you've learned

URL: https://mybeacon.nc.gov

Client 899

Use your current NCID user name and password



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Continue to monitor updates on the BEACON University website for information regarding any future training that you are scheduled to attend.

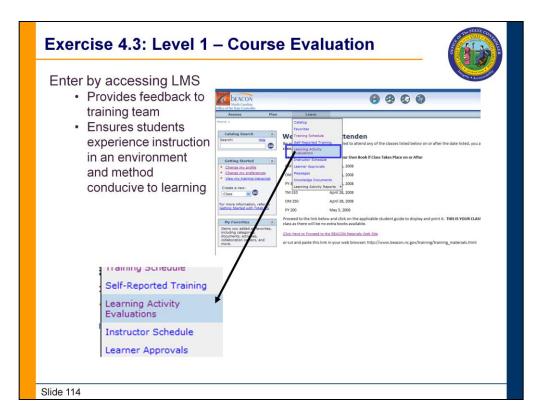
Keep your training materials close by as a ready reference.

Want to practice what you have learned from your desk?

 Follow the link provided above to access the training client on the BEACON website. The training client is number 899. Your current NCID user name and password are used to access the practice environment.

Need transactional assistance after go live?

 Remember to access BEACON help when you need assistance in completing transactions. As stated above, the work instructions can be accessed either on line or by clicking on BEACON help from within an SAP transaction.



Notes

- 1. Open a new internet browser and type the url:
 - http://rod.sumtotalsystems.com/beacon
- At the Log On screen, enter your full email address and password. If you cannot log into LMS, unmute your telephone and let the instructor know. The instructor can reset your password if you have forgotten it.
- 3. Click **Logon**.
- 4. On the blue horizontal bar near the top of your screen, click **Learn**, and then click **Learning Activity Evaluations**.
- 5. Locate the evaluation that corresponds to the class you've just completed and click the **Start** button to launch it.
- 6. Complete the evaluation.
- 7. Click the Training Center icon and then click the green check to let the instructor know you have completed the evaluation.

If you cannot access the evaluation, please unmute your telephone and let the instructor know.



CONGRATULATIONS



When you have complete the evaluation, you may:

- · Hang up the telephone
- Exit the virtual classroom

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Thank you for attending and participating in the virtual classroom session of this course.